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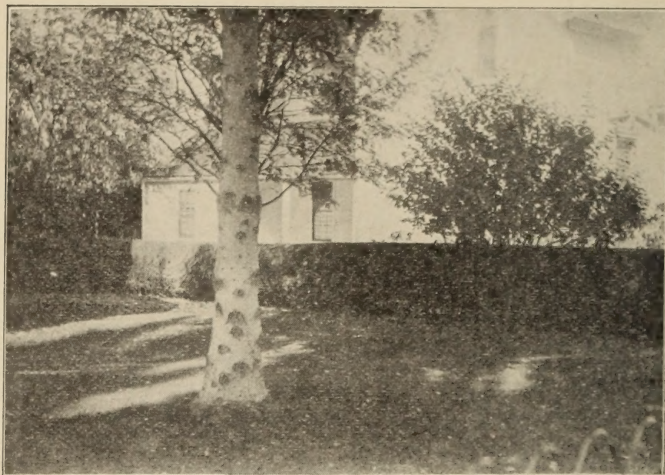
CATALOGUE

SPRING 1912

BRIGHAM CITY, UTAH

Box Elder County

**Tear Down the Old Fence.
Plant A Live One of California Privet**



A NICE CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE

This will add \$500 to the value of your property. Easy to grow and a thing of beauty from the day it is planted; will last forever. The nicest fence you can buy. Stays green until January. The cheapest fence you can build and there is nothing better. It is very easily shaped into forming different designs and can be made into almost any shape. To get the best results the ground should be spaded quite deep and about 18 inches wide and put the plants about 6 inches apart. Give them plenty of water and they will do the rest.

This beautiful specimen is the dividing line between Mayor Fishburn's home and that of his father's and you will hardly see a person who passes these homes but what takes particular notice of this splendid hedge which is truly a magnificent ornament.

Our Motto Is
NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD CAN
WE GROW THEM.

Our Nursery is located three miles south of Brigham, Utah, on the main line of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, at the station called Perry. A side track from the main line passes our door, which affords us the greatest convenience in loading cars for shipment.

In our stock of Apple Trees there are all the leading varieties of first-class quality grown in a western climate and thoroughly adapted to the whole western country. In planting trees of this quality there is no delay in growth, as there would be with trees from some other climate.

Peaches grown in Utah are known throughout the United States for quality and flavor and the trees grown here bring the best results.

Cherries rank first in quality of flavor for shipping, and are known far and wide.

There is no place that can produce the tree and give it the proper test unless it can furnish the fruit, and we can do that.

Our stock has made a strong, healthy growth and is free from any pests or disease, owing to the fact that we are situated some distance from any old orchards and every tree we have is planted on new ground. We use the utmost care in gathering our buds and wood for grafting from the best orchards in the country, and from bearing trees so that we may know they are true to label.

GUARANTEE OR GENUINENESS.

PLEASE READ.

1. We begin shipping in the spring about March 15, and continue until May 1.

2. Orders should be sent in as early as possible that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.

3. Buyers ordering by letter should write out their order plainly. This will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season. Also, write your name, postoffice, State and County as plain as possible.

4. Give plain and specific directions. When none is given we forward according to our best judgment, but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of the stock in good condition to the forwarder.

5. Those who are not acquainted with the merits of the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, stating if wanted for family or market use, and giving the proportion of Summer, Fall and Winter, as we shall send only such as give general satisfaction, and our long experience enables us to select varieties adapted to the locality.

6. We take great care to have our trees true to name, cutting all our scions and buds from bearing trees ourselves, and not trusting to our hired men, but if any should prove untrue we will replace the same or refund the money. It is however, understood between the purchaser and ourselves that in no case will we be held liable for a greater sum than the original price paid for the trees that prove untrue.

7. All the trees and plants are carefully labled and securely packed in the best possible manner, and delivered at the railroad or postoffice, for which no extra charge is made.

8. Orders must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory reference.

9. Remittance may be made by Bank Draft, Express Checks, Postal Orders or Registered Letters.

10. Our Customers are requested to notify us within ten days after the receipt of goods if any errors occur in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactory to those who favor us with their confidence.

APPLES.

Plant 30 feet each way—50 trees per acre, or 15x30 feet; 100 trees per acre.

SUMMER.

Yellow Transparent—The earliest apple grown. Ripens two weeks before Early Harvest. Can easily be kept ten days after ripening, making it a desirable market fruit. Flesh fine grained, juicy, rich sub-acid; the tree is perfectly hardy, a good upright grower, very early and abundant bearer, new and valuable.

Early Harvest—Fruit medium size, skin yellow, flesh very white, tender and juicy; ripens middle of July.

Red June—A medium size apple of good quality, productive and hardy; July and August.

Red Astrachan—Fruit above medium size, nearly covered with deep crimson; rich, juicy and acid; strong growing tree, perfectly hardy and a good bearer; July.

FALL APPLES.

Autumn Strawberry—Size medium, color streaks of light and dark red; tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine. Tree vigorous and productive. September to October.

Duchess Of Oldenburgh—Of Russian origin; large size, roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy, very early and abundant bearer; it succeeds well in the north where other varieties fail. We confidently recommend it as a valuable market sort, or for domestic use. September.

Fameuse or Snow—A most beautiful apple of medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red, flesh showy white; juicy and pleasant; tree very hardy, November to December.

Gravenstein—Large, striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September to October.

Maiden's Blush—Rather large, pale yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; fine grained, tender, pleasant acid flavor; an excellent market variety; a good and regular bearer; tree extremely hardy; very good. September to October.

Rambo—A very popular Autumn fruit. It is valuable for the table or kitchen, and the tree thrives well, fruit of medium size, with a rich flavor. October to December.

WINTER APPLES

Wealthy—Tree very hardy, vigorous and very productive; a beautiful and excellent fruit; skin smooth, white yellow, shaded with deep, rich red; flesh white, fine, sometimes stained with red; tender, juicy, lively sub-acid; very good; December to February.

Winter Banana—Fruit large, fine grained, a beautiful golden yellow, shaded with bright red, unusually handsome. Flesh of golden yellow, very large and highly perfumed and considered the finest flavored apple grown; an excellent table variety. Tree hardy. An early and prolific bearer. November to May.

We have watched this apple since its introduction and from our personal observation, believe it is a profitable variety to grow, especially for the fancy trade, and those who wish to secure this class of business will make no mistake in planting it.



Jonathan — Medium to large roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree very productive. An excellent market variety. December to February.

Johnathan Apple
Trees on J. M. Jensen's Orchard

Rome Beauty—Origin, Southern Ohio; tree vigorous and productive; bears quite often when but four years old; fruit large, roundish, approaching conic; yellow shaded and striped with a beautiful bright red; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy; sprightly, sub-acid and very pleasant. We cannot recommend this apple too highly for cooking, eating or market. December to March.

Winesap—Medium, dark red, sub-acid, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer; an old and favorite market apple. December to May.

Improved Winesap or Colorado Beauty—Fruit large size, almost solid dark red, flesh firm and keeping quality unsurpassed; skin very firm, which makes it an exceptionally good shipper to far-off markets. It has the combined flavors of those two old well-known varieties (the Winesap and Spitzenberg),

Stayman Winesap—Originated on the grounds of Dr. J. Stayman, Leavenworth, Kansas. Tree much in appearance like Winesap; fruit hangs well on the tree. Fruit medium to large, greenish yellow, striped with dark dull red; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, rich, mild sub-acid, quality best, season January to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Trees are hardy, grow very strong, and bear most abundantly; fruit large, roundish; skin smooth dark green, becoming yellow when thoroughly ripe; rich, tender and fine grained. November to December.

Northwestern Greening—Large to very large, greenish yellow, slightly sub-acid, quality good; tree a strong grower and very hardy.

White Winter Pearmain—Above medium size; roundish, oblong conic; pale yellow, with a slight blush; extra high flavor, one of the best. December to March.

Write for Price List.

Gano—Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; tree healthy, vigorous



Ganos
Hauling Them In--J. Scott Jensen's Orchard

and hardy; an annual and prolific bearer. It is becoming known as one of our best keeping and shipping apples. February to May.

Arkansaw Black—This apple originated in Benton County, Ark. The tree is very hardy and thrifty, an early and uniform bearer. Fruit large, smooth and round, very black, dotted with whitish specks. Flesh yellow, very juicy and a delicious flavor. A standard market variety. Specimens have been kept until August.

Baldwin—Large, skin yellow in shade, but nearly covered with red and orange in the sun. Flesh yellowish white with an agreeable mild acid and yet high flavor. Tree a fine grower and very productive. November to March.

Delicious—Is all that it is claimed for it. Is a thrifty grower; very hardy; has never failed to bear full crop. The apples are large, quite even, and for color about half way between Rome Beauty and Jonathan; it is solid, will mellow about Christmas, and will keep until February. Quality and flavor unsurpassed. Young and annual bearer. Originater, Hesse Haitt, Iowa.

Grimes Golden Pippin—Tree hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large, rich golden yellow; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; very good. December to March.

Mammoth Black Twig—Very large, bright red, pleasant, sub-acid; tree remarkably vigorous and productive; fruit hangs well on tree; fine late keeper.

McIntoch Red—An excellent valuable, hardy, Canada sort; medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer, of fair handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February. A profitable apple in high altitudes.

Wolf River—An apple peculiarly adapted to the west on account of its extreme hardiness; fruit very large and handsome, being covered with two shades of light and dark red; flesh whitish; juicy, breaking, pleasant sub-acid. A good bearer. November.

Yellow Bellflower—Large, oblong, skin yellow, with a beautiful tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp; juicy with a delicious high flavor. October to January.

York Imperial—Medium to large; whitish, shaded with a beautiful crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, productive, mild sub-acid; tree vigorous and productive; a good market variety. November to February.

Rawle's Janet—Medium to large size, yellow; striped with red; crisp, juicy, rich; a free grower and prolific bearer.

Bailey Sweet—Large, bright, red, very sweet and a good keeper; tree a good grower, bears regularly and is very productive.

CRAB APPLE.

Hyslop—Very large for a Crab, deep crimson, very popular on account of its beauty and hardiness; tree remarkably vigorous. Good last of September.

Whitney's No. 20—One of the largest Crabs; glossy green, splashed carmine, juicy pleasant; great bearer, excellent for cider. August.

Red Siberian—A beautiful little fruit, produced in rich clusters; highly esteemed for preserving. First of September.

Yellow Siberian—Medium, a golden yellow, juicy, rich flavor; an excellent kind for making jelly. September to October.

PEARS.

Plant 20 feet each way—110 trees per acre.

SUMMER.

Bartlett—Large, buttery, juicy, high flavored; great bearer. One of the most popular of all the Summer varieties. August to September.

Flemish Beauty—The tree is very luxuriant, hardy and bears early and abundantly; fruit large, pale yellow, becoming reddish brown at maturity on the sunny side. Flesh yellowish-white, juicy melting, very saccharine and rich. Last of September.

AUTUMN.

Improved Bartlett—Larger than the Bartlett much more highly colored; for canning it is unsurpassed and is an excellent shipper. Tree a strong grower and bears young.

Anjou (Buerre d'Anjou)—Large, handsome, a fine pear; flesh yellowish-white, buttery, fine grained, rich, vinous flavor. Tree a good grower and fine bearer. October and November.

Seckle—Small, but of the finest flavor; the standard of high quality among pears; dull, yellowish-brown, almost covered with russet; rich and sweet; tree hardy, seldom blights.

WINTER.

Kieffer (Kieffer's Hybrid)—The Ben Davis among pears; wonderful cropper; 4-year old trees have yielded a good crop of perfect fruit; large, rich, golden yellow, sometimes tinted with red on one side, flesh very firm; a most vigorous grower, usually quite free from blight.

Winter Nelis—One of the best early winter pears, medium size, dull russet, melting juicy, buttery and of the highest flavor. December to February.

CHERRIES.

Plant 18 feet each way—135 trees per acre.

Early Richmond—An early red, acid cherry, very valuable for cooking; tree a free grower, hardy and very productive. Last of June.

May Duke—This is one of the best hardy cherries; medium size, dark red, melting, rich and juicy. First of June.

Rein Hortense—Large, bright red, sub-acid, an excellent kind for canning; tree vigorous and bears well.

Large Montmorency—Large, red, productive, sub-acid.

Royal Duke—Splendid large red, hardy, very showy; a good marketing variety.

Late Duke—Fruit large, roundish, rich, dark red, sub-acid. Tree hardy, very valuable. Ripens last of July.

16 to 1 (Craghead's Freestone or Knudson)—Large, red, rich, sub-acid; tree very hardy and good annual bearer—a splendid commercial variety.

English Morello—Medium to large; blackish-red, rich acid, juicy and good.

Napoleon (or Royal Ann)—Large size, pale yellow, with a bright red cheek, flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; tree a vigorous grower and bears heavy crops. Middle of July.

Bing—This is the grand new black cherry, was originated by Seth Luelling, of Milwaukee, Oregon. Almost as large again as the Black Republican; flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality; tree thrifty, upright grower, very hardy and productive; a fine shipping and market variety. First of July.

Windsor—Fruit large, liver-colored flesh and of fine quality; tree very hardy and prolific.

Lambert—Size very large; form roundish, heart shaped; cavity medium, regular, with gradual slope; stem long, slender, suture of medium depth, wide, extending from cavity to apex, which is of a round russet dot in the broad depression; surface smooth, glossy, color dark purplish-red, with numerous minute, indented russet dots; flesh dark purplish-red with whitish veins, meaty and of firm texture; semi-cling, small for so long a fruit; flavor sweet or very mild sub-acid, aromatic, rich. Quality very good and an excellent shipper.

Black Tartarian—Very large, purplish-black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree remarkable, vigorous, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. Ripen last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular early varieties.

Black Republican—Supposed to be a cross between the Napoleon and Black Tartarian, having the solid flesh of the former and the color of the latter; very late.

PEACHES.

Plant 16½ feet each way—160 trees per acre.

Alexander Early—Large size, deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, very rich, vinous flavor; adheres to the stone. Best early market variety.

Chinese Cling—Immense size, oblong, creamy-white, with faint flashes of red.

Crawford's Early—This beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit large, oblong, skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent; productive, freestone.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of the largest type; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh yellow; one of the best; freestone. Last of September.

Carman—Fruit large, broad oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flushed red; flesh of creamy white, slightly tinged red, of a sprightly vinous flavor; said to be earlier than the Elberta.

Early Elberta—Fully as large as Elberta, a finer grained peach and ripens 10 days earlier than the Elberta; it stood the early frost better than any other peach in this section, having retained a full crop, while other trees by its side were almost stripped.

Elberta—The king of all peaches; large, yellow, with beautiful blush; firm, a little coarse, but tender and good; it has made more money for the orchardist than any other peach; tree a rank, vigorous grower, healthy and very hardy. September.



2-year-old Elberta
Anderson-Stohl Orchard

Late Elberta—Fruit external appearance just the same as Elberta, only it is ten days later. It is juicy and sweet, with bright yellow flesh and free stone; skin thin but strong. When it is planted along with Elberta, much of the strain and congestion which comes along with the peach harvest will be greatly reduced on account of its coming ten days later.

Family Favorite—Free, seedling of Chinese Cling, of better color, large clear waxen complexion, with blush, prolific, firm, valuable for shipping and canning.

Foster—Large, deep orange red, becoming very dark on sunny side; flesh yellow; very rich and juicy; sub-acid flavor, very handsome; freestone.

Globe—An improvement on Crawford's late; fruit large, globular, of a rich, golden yellow, with red blush; flesh yellow, juicy; free-stone ripening about the middle of August.

Heath Cling—Large, oblong, creamy white, slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting, very rich and luscious. Season, early September.

Hale's Early—Fruit medium size, skin clear, smooth, bright, deli-

cately marbled with bright red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy and high flavored; free. First of August.

Triumph—Fruit good size, yellow, with red and crimson cheek; the earliest freestone, with good eating and shipping qualities. Ripens with Alexander, blooms late, strong, vigorous grower.

Utah Orange (Large Free)—Very large and showy; valuable late peach, good shipper, keeps well; tree hardy and produces fruit of a uniform size.

Madson's Orange Cling—Fruit extremely large, skin creamy yellow, mostly covered with rich crimson, flesh, rich yellow and most beautiful flavor; ripens late and is an excellent commercial peach; tree a strong, vigorous grower and does not break when loaded with a full crop; is an annual bearer and very productive.

PLUMS AND PRUNES.

Plant 16 feet each way—170 trees per acre.

Bradshaw—Large, early, juicy and good, dark violet red; tree vigorous and very productive; valuable for market. Ripens first of September.

Burbank—Tree a vigorous grower; early and very heavy bearer; fruit very large; yellowish ground, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow, firm and very sweet when fully ripe; extremely small pit, which clings. Middle of June.

Peach Plum—Fruit of the largest size and earliest to ripen; regularly formed, roundish; skin red, dotted with a blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow; becomes tinged with red at maturity; a rich, brisk flavor; the leading market variety. Middle of July.

Prunus Simonii—Medium to large, fruit very attractive when on the tree, is of rich vermilion when ripe; will ship any distance; tree very vigorous. July.

Lincoln—Large, dark pink, juicy, sweet, a very beautiful plum on the tree and an excellent shipper; has been known to lie on the ground a week without decaying.

Washington—Large, skin green, marked with red, juicy and sweet; tree robust and productive.

Wickson—Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; flesh firm, sugary and delicious; excellent keeper and shipper.

Climax—This is well named the "King of Plums," its extreme earliness, immense size, high color, delicious flavor and fragrance, places it well in the lead among early shipping plums. Fruit heart-shaped; color deep, dark red, flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and remarkably productive. Middle of July.

Formosa (Burbanks Latest Creation)—A beautiful Japanese Plum; very large; deep red color and highly perfumed; pit extra small. One of the new coming varieties.

Yellow Egg—A very large and beautiful egg shaped plum; yellow, excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and very productive. September.

NECTARINE.

Boston—Large, bright yellow; with red cheek, sweet flavor; freestone.

QUINCE.

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish, with short neck, of bright golden color; this variety most extensively cultivated for the fruit.

Champion—Medium, rich flavor; tree bears early and abundantly.

APRICOTS.

Plant $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet each way—160 trees per acre.

Jones—Medium, yellow with red cheek; prolific; has always commanded a high price on account of its earliness.

Moor Park—One of the largest and finest apricots; sweet, juicy, and rich; parts from stone; very productive.

Chinese—Large to very large, the earliest apricot in this section; round and smooth, very highly colored; flesh firm; juicy and rich; tree very hardy, having stood the severe winters better than any other variety. The canners pay $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound more for this variety than any other kind they use.

Routier—Large fruit, yellow, with a red cheek; very productive.

Gates—Very large, fruit lemon yellow; looks very beautiful on tree; juicy, rich and sweet. Late.

Acme—Good size, good quality, valuable; one of the very earliest.

GRAPES—NATIVE OR HARDY BLACK GRAPES.

Concord—Bunch and berry medium. The well known standard variety; succeeds wherever grapes will grow. Black, sweet, good. First of September.

Moor's Early—Quality similar to concord, but larger; vine healthy and valuable.

Cambell Early—Of the Concord type; but earlier; good quality; fine shipper.

Worden—This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier.

Black Pearl—Hardy and prolific; one of the best known varieties for table use; also makes excellent wine. This grape is taking the lead wherever it has been tried and is considered the finest grape grown in this section.

WHITE GRAPES.

Niagara—Bunch large and handsome; flavor sweet and good; succeeds almost everywhere; hardy; very valuable.

LIGHT AND DARK RED GRAPES.

Agawam—Vine very vigorous, productive; bunch moderately compact, berry large, roundish, dark red or maroon; flesh almost tender, juicy, vinous, rich peculiar aromatic flavor. Especially adapted for arbor culture. Ripens with the Concord. We consider this the best of American varieties.

Deleware—Light red, delicious; vine slender, but grows freely; bunch small and compact; berries small, light red, rich in flavor, sweet and vinous; hardy.

Flame Tokay—Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large, skin thick, pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety, always demands a good price in the markets, and as a table grape, more extensively planted than any other variety. October.

Muscat of Alexander—Bunches large, long, and loose; berries large, slightly oval, pale amber when ripe, covered with a thin, white bloom; flesh firm, brittle, exceedingly sweet and rich; fine flavored; the variety most extensively planted for raisins. September.

CURRENTS.

Fay's Prolific—The leading red variety; fruit large, bunch long; bush only moderately vigorous.

White Grape—Bush vigorous, productive, fruit yellowish white, sub-acid; fine table variety.

Lee's Prolific—The fruit is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive, rendering it very profitable.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Craghead (Poorman's)—Bush strong and vigorous; fruit medium to large, of best quality; color red; prolific bearer; hardy and free from mildew in most sections.

Oregon Champion—Large, skin light green. Flesh very sweet, juicy excellent flavor; very prolific bearer and will not mildew.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES.

Gregg—One of the most valuable varieties of the Black Cap family; fruit large and a good quality; hardy, a vigorous grower and good yielder.

Kansas—Ripens earlier than the Gregg; very hardy; canes are of very strong growth, prolific; a valuable variety on account of its earliness.

RED RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert—Medium to large, deep rich crimson; very firm, sweet and good very hardy; fine shipper.

Marlboro—The very best red berry for the north; fine flavor and prolific bearer; very hardy.

Superlative—A new red Raspberry, probably the largest and best berry grown. No longer an experiment, but a proven success for home and market planting. Fruit is immense and core small, making it solid and heavy. Canes are strong and erect. Well worth a thorough trial.

BLACKBERRIES.

Erie—Fruit large, of good quality, hardy, vigorous and productive; very early.

Mersereau—Berries are very beautiful black, fruit very firm and exceptionally sweet, rich and melting. As a shipper and keeper it is unsurpassed; very hardy, having stood the severe winters without injury in high altitudes.

Wilson Jr.—Large, beautiful berry, sweet and excellent quality and flavor; holds its color well; strong grower; hardy and productive.

DEWBERRIES.

Lucretia—For general adaptability, hardiness, productivity, probably the best of all; has succeeded wherever tried; strong, vigorous grower, very productive; berries large, jet black, tender, juicy, highly flavored; the best commercial variety known of.

STRAWBERRIES.

Utah's Best—This beautiful, large, round smooth berry promises to be as profitable as the well known Hood River Strawberry of Oregon. Its beautiful dark red color together with its qualities for shipping and canning are unsurpassed. We have been trying for a long time to raise strawberries in competition with Hood River but we were not able to do so until we came into possession of this extremely profitable plant; and on account of its earliness in ripening it is a very desirable market article.

Jucunda—This old variety is too well known to need any comment. It is a very profitable berry and succeeds well wherever planted.

ASPARAGUS.

Mammoth White—A most valuable variety for market and home use, producing very large, white shoots of superior flavor and quality.

RHUBARB.

(Price 15 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen.)

Mayatt—Roots very strong and vigorous; stalks large and tender a very early variety and one of the best early fruits for making pies that you can get in the spring of the year; everyone should have this in their garden. It is very hardy and productive in all climates.

WALNUT TREES.

Black—A very large, ornamental tree of a spreading habit; hardy; desirable for its fruit, and excellent shade tree.

European—Is a much cultivated tree all over the northwest both for its fruit and timber; leaves are large and it makes a very rapid growth.

ALMONDS.

Paper Shell—Medium size, shell very tender, regular and abundant bearer; kernal large; white and sweet; a very profitable tree to plant not only for the shade but for the fruit it bears.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Catalpa—The Catalpa flowers in July when few trees are in bloom. Blossoms are large, very showy and quite fragrant. Leaves large, heart-shaped and greenish-yellow. A very effective, tropical looking lawn tree.

American Elm (White)—The noble spreading, drooping tree of our own woods; one of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees.

Horse Chestnut—A very beautiful well-known tree, with round dense head; dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. Readily transplanted, hardy, and succeeds well on a variety of soils.

Ash (European)—A large growing, curious variety, spreading head and gray bark. It is covered with flowers in the summer time which produce a cluster of small, red berries, making a beautiful looking tree in the winter time when the snow is on the ground.

Thorn—A very ornamental small tree with fragrant flowers; hardy.

SHADE OR AVENUE TREES.

Black Locust—A very rapid growing tree, covered in June with sweet-scented, white flowers; valuable as a shade tree and also for its hard wood. Most valuable for its timber.

Carolina Poplar—A vigorous, healthy, native tree of rapid growth. pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting. Makes a fine, spreading head if well cut back the first few seasons. Succeeds well everywhere

Poplar Bolleana—Very compact, grows upright, leaves are silvery beneath bark, smooth and of a blue-green color.

Poplar Lambard—This tree makes a very rapid growth and attains a great height.

Black Willow—A very hardy, rapid growing tree; does well in extremely cold climates.

HARD WOOD TREES.

Linden—A native tree of value for ornamental purpose. It has large, dark green foliage and very fragrant white flowers in July. It makes a large tree and rapid growth in good soil.

Mountain Ash—A fine, hardy shade and ornamental tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till mid-winter with large clusters of bright red berries.

Norway, Maple—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, and its vigorous growth, renders it a desirable tree.

Silver or Soft Maple—This rapid growing tree is being largely planted in many places. It is a clean tree of great beauty, and hardy. One of the best for street, parks and lawns.

Write for Price List.

WEEPING TREES.



Weeping Birch, County Court House,
Brigham, Utah

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch—Beyond question one of the most popular and elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicate cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. It is easily transplanted and thrives well in any soil and climate.



Camperdown Elm
F. W. Fishburn's Home--16-foot Spread

Camperdown Weeping Elm—A vigorous grower, having a uniform weeping habit, overlapping very regularly and forming a roof-like head. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure.

Write for Prices

Wisconsin Weeping Willow—A beautiful tree with straggling, weeping branches. Makes a fine tree for the lawn or back-ground.



This Specimen at County Court House

EVERGREEN TREES.

Evergreens are very desirable, but are rather difficult to transplant. We have therefore discontinued the practice of sending them out without first balling the roots and sacking them in burlap. In this way there is very little exposure and all that is necessary to do is to set the trees in the hole where it is to be grown, cut the string around the burlap and slip the sack from underneath. The tree should be shaded for a few months after transplanting to get the best results.

Write for Prices



Pyramidal Arbor Vitae

Arbor Vitae (Pyramidal)—A most valuable upright evergreen, of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. Naturally pyramidal growth, rapid grower and hardy.

Arbor Vitae (Chinese) — A rapid growing tree, with flat, fern-like light green foliage, changing to rich brown or purple during winter.

Juniper (Irish) — Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep blue foliage; a general favorite.

Write for Prices



Juniper
R. L. Fishburn's Home, Brigham

Juniper (Japan)—A dense, bush dwarf, with light green foliage. Extra fine sort.

Norway Spruce—A lofty elegant tree, of perfect, pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and should be largely planted.



American White Spruce—Tree of rapid growth, very dense, with silvery green foliage.

Colorado Blue Spruce—Tree very hardy; foliage bluish cast; a very beautiful lawn tree.

American White Spruce
Mayor Fishburn's Home, Brigham, Utah.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES

Clematis—Clematis plants of the improved sorts are exceedingly hardy and produce beautiful large flowers in great abundance during a long period. They do best in rich soil, in a sunny situation. The young shoots that spring up after transplanting sometimes die down, but if the roots are left in the ground undisturbed, it will most always, send forth strong shoots early the following spring, which will bear handsome blossoms the same season.

Henryii—Fine bloomer, flowers large, of a bright, beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from 6 to 8 sepals; it is not only a vigorous grower but a remarkably free and continuous bloomer.

Madam Edward Andre—This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis and has been called the crimson Jackmanni. The plant is a vigorous grower, and very free in bloom.

Jackmanni—The flowers, when fully expanded, are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet-purple, with a rich, velvety appearance, distinctly veined; flowers continually from July to October.



Colorado Blue Spruce
A. N. Fishburn, Brigham, Utah

Write for Price List.

Ampelopsis—
(**American Iva**
or **Virginia Creeper**)—A native vine
of hardy, rapid
growth, with large
luxuriant foliage,
which in Autumn
takes on the most
gorgeous coloring.
One of the finest
vines for cover-
ing walls, veran-
das, etc.



Virginia Creeper
Mr. Larson's Home, Brigham, Utah

Veitchii—(Boston Ivy)—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy like
in form than the foregoing. The plant requires some protection
until it is established.

Wisteria (Chinese Purple)—Most beautiful climber; of rapid growth
producing fine, large clusters of lovely blue in great masses.
It is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever intro-
duced.

Wisteria (Chinese White)—Flowers borne in long, drooping clust-
striking and elegant contract.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Althea Frutex—This shrub blooms in the autumn months, when few other shrubs are in blossom; very hardy; easily grown.

Hydrangea—Generally considered the most valuable and ornamental shrub in existence; bushy and robust, every branch tipped in mid-summer with an immense close pinnacle of flat, snow white flowers of gigantic size. The trusses of bloom are eight to ten inches long and are nearly as thick through. Begins blooming in July and lasts until November, flowers turning pinkish toward the last. No other shrub makes such a show on the lawn or is it so universally admired. Hardy in any country, and always blooms finely the first Summer.

Japan Flowering Quince—Bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in early Spring, and in the Fall the bush hangs full of small golden quinces. Perfectly hardy anywhere.

Lilac (Purple)—The common purple species and one of the best.

White—Flowers pure white; very fragrant and beautiful.

Persian—Of more slender growth and finer foliage than common lilac. Flowers purple, in immense sized spikes.

Spireas (Van Houttei)—It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in bloom it is a complete fountain of white flowers, the foliage hardly showing. Perfectly hardy.

Prunifolia—Very beautiful; its flowers are double and like white daisies. From Japan. Puts forth its white blossoms in May.

Upright, or Bush Honeysuckle. (Red Tartarian)—Beautiful pink and rose colored blossoms in June followed with bright red berries all during the season. Hardy.

White Tartarian—Covered with white blossoms in May and June and is also covered with berries until Fall. Hardy.

Snow Ball—A well-known shrub; attains a height of 8 to 10 feet; produces its snow white flowers in large balls in May.

Syringa or Mock Orange—Beautiful cream-white flowers, highly perfumed; vigorous grower; perfectly hardy.

California Privet Hedge—One of the most beautiful plants for hedge in existence. There is no other hedge plant that will equal the California Privet for the purpose, becoming more beautiful each year. A quick, strong growing shrub, yet easy to control by use of shears or knife to any desired shape. Fine for hedges between city lots, on large rural grounds, parks, cemeteries, in single clumps or with other shrubs, also as screens to outbuildings, fences, etc. Very hardy, to grow on all soils, even in partial shade; almost evergreen, its rich leathery-green foliage runs to purple in winter. See cover page for cut.

ROSES.

More people appreciate the beauty and value of the Rose than that of any other flower, it is one of the easiest to raise in perfection.

It succeeds best in a deep, rich soil, rather moist, with plenty of fine rotted cow manure and leaf mold, spaded in, every Fall banking up against each plant a foot or more with old coarse straw manure for protection.

In the Spring this manure should be spread on the surface of the bed and cultivated in; the result will be an abundance of rich, beautiful blossoms.

We offer the following carefully selected varieties, which have proved hardy with us. We send out one and two-year old strong plants on their own roots.

American Beauty—Color rich, rose crimson, shaded and veined in the most charming manner. Hardy, free bloomer and very desirable.

Clio—The finest flesh colored hybrid perpetual. The flowers are simply perfection in form, with fine broad petals, and are beautiful at all stages of development, from the small bud to the full open flower; color delicate satin blush, with a light shading of rose pink at the center. Very free blooming and strong, healthy grower.

General Jacqueminot—Large velvety flowers of the most intense maroon-scarlet, each set in a cluster of rich green leaves. Blooms repeatedly through the Summer and Fall and is the most popular rose grown, without exception.

Madam Platier—This grand variety, when once planted, is as hardy as a hydrangea. Flowers pure white, very large and double. One of the very best white roses.

Marshall P. Wilder—Color bright cherry-carmine; fragrant; of vigorous growth, with fine foliage. One of the freest of the Hybrid Perpetuals to bloom. We can recommend this rose without hesitation.

Mrs. John Laing—New. As a bedding rose this is undoubtedly one of the very best varieties yet introduced, being hardly ever out of bloom all Summer. Color a beautiful shade of delicate pink, of large size and very fragrant. It is also a good forcer from January onward.

Paul Neyron—Immense double flowers, with a shining carmine pink; very double and finely scented. The largest rose known.

Prince Camille De Rohan—One of the darkest colored roses; very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. There is no rose in all this collection that attracts more favorable comment than this one. A very prolific bloomer and the blooms are of excellent form and size.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry-red, a sport of Paul Neyron. Flowers of fine form and substance; very vigorous and does not mildew.

Helen Gould—A remarkably vigorous grower, quickly throwing up strong shoots from the root and producing great masses of splendid rose throughout the season. Flowers are large, perfectly double, and deliciously sweet; color is rich vinous crimson, elegantly shaded and exceedingly beautiful. It is as hardy as La France.

La France—Perhaps no rose is better known and more highly valued than the La France. Both flowers and buds are of grand

- size. Color, a silvery-rose, changing to pink. A general favorite and the sweetest of all roses.
- Meteor**—A reliable everbloomer of the deepest glowing crimson; flowers very double and petals slightly recurved; a beautiful open rose, a vigorous grower and a very fine bloomer.
- Papa Gontier**—An excellent crimson Tea, and one of the best for all purposes. It is a perfectly shaped bud on good length of stem, making it desirable for cut flowers and when planted outside, the flowers open up nicely and are of an attractive carmine crimson; should be included in every collection of roses.
- Frau Karl Druschki (American Beauty White)**—Flowers are very large, beautiful, pure silvery-white, with very deep bud. This is the best white Hybrid Perpetual yet introduced and one of the best novelties of recent years.
- Margaret Dixon**—Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; foliage very large, dark green.
- Eugene Furst**—Velvety crimson, with darker shadings; large, full, shapely, very fragrant; the darkest, richest, most glorious of all the dark roses.

CLIMBING ROSES.

- Baltimore Belle**—This elegant climbing rose is a pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white. It is very double and flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. It is one of the very best climbing roses.
- Crimson Rambler**—Perfectly hardy, wonderful free bloomer; rich, flowing crimson. A most vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet in a single season. As many as 30 to 40 flowers are seen in a single cluster.
- Dorathy Perkins**—Much has been said of this new splended new hardy climber;. It has stood a temperature of twenty degrees below zero, without injury; grows ten or fifteen feet in a season. Blooms in immense clusters like the Crimson Rambler, but the bloom is more double and of a beautiful shell-pink color passing to deep rose. We consider this the most beautiful climbing rose ever introduced.
- Seven Sisters**—Blooms in clusters of seven or more flowers, varying from white to crimson.
- White Rambler**—In habit of growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flowers, this is identical with Crimson Rambler, differing only in color.

PAEONIES.

Fine hardy plant rivaling the roses in perfection of bloom and coloring. They make an excellent display when well established in clumps on the lawn, and require very little care, as they will grow and do well in any soil, but the flowers will be larger and the color brighter, if given a rich, deep loam. A selection will give a continuous bloom for two months. We offer them in snow-white, crimson, red and rose pink. We do not give the French names as they are so difficult of pronunciation.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING AND AFTER MANAGEMENT.

1st. On arrival of trees, dig a trench wide and deep enough to receive roots. Take trees from bale, place roots in trench with tops leaning south. Spread out and wet roots thoroughly and cover with fine moist soil; then let remain till ground is ready for planting.

2nd. Prepare ground for planting trees as for a vegetable garden. Dig holes deeper and larger than necessary to receive roots in their natural position without bending.

3rd. Take trees from trench as wanted. Straighten out roots cutting off with a sharp knife all that are badly bruised or broken. Place tree in center of hole and commence filling in with fine top soil, working same well among roots with the fingers, making sure that the soil comes in contact with every root. When roots are covered two or three inches deep pour in a bucket of water. After water has settled finish by spading down from all sides of the hole till the soil is thoroughly loosened for at least 18 inches each way from the center. Rake level, leaving top soil loose.

4th. After trees are planted go over them with a sharp knife or shears. If branched cut back to a uniform height of from two to not over three feet from the ground. If branched cut out all but four or five limbs suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side branches back to four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long.

5th. If trees are very dry when received, bury them root and branch in moist soil four or five days, when they will be found fresh and plump. If frozen do not bale, but bury until frost is drawn out.

Put no manure in hole with roots; spreading it on surface will be beneficial. Set trees an inch or two deeper than they stood in Nursery, but care should be taken not to get them too deep.

To keep bark of trees smooth and healthy, whitewash with whale oil soap, adding a little sulphur. This mixture applied at the bottom and up the trunks of young trees during May will prevent injury from borers.

The Poorman's Gooseberry.

This berry is truly named the Poorman's as there is no other small fruit that will bring such enormous returns as the gooseberry. We are just now beginning to realize the immense profits in gooseberry culture. It is really amazing to learn of the great yields from a plantation that has been properly handled. A half bushel per bush is not an uncommon yield. The rural New Yorker has published some remarkable records from plantations in New York and Indiana. We advise you to investigate this line of fruit growing and get started at once so you can reap the big profits in the early stage of the game. The cannery men of our State are after us continually to induce the farmer to plant gooseberries as they say there is the greatest demand for this fruit of any that they can; as it can be shipped all over the world. London calls for a great deal of canned gooseberries and if people would only plant sufficient to justify the canneries to handle them they could afford to pay a good, big price for them. Good soil, thorough pruning, top dressing with manure are the essentials for a crop of gooseberries. For worms, use Paris Green or White Hellebore; for mildew, Potassium Sulphite, 1 oz. to 4 gallons of water.

The Poorman's Gooseberry sheds its thorns the second year and thus relieves the farmer from a great deal of trouble to get his berries picked.

THE ELITE PRINTING CO., BRIGHAM
